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system, 1; congenital debility, 1; senile debility, 1; violence, 3; and diseases badly defined, 4.

Natives, 31; foreigners, 4.

Daily average of deaths 5, compared with 3.71 for the preceding week.

Report of Pasteur Institute in São Paulo.

A report from the Pasteur Institute in São Paulo, established a little more than one year ago, dated the 10th instant, states that during the preceding three days there had been no less than 12 admissions of persons bitten by dogs ill with hydrophobia. The report also states that up to the date of the report there had been in all 789 persons treated for hydrophobia without one unsuccessful result. It is not stated, however, whether in any case the disease had shown itself either in the persons bitten or by bacteriological examination of the animals affected.

The variola epidemic in Chile

Very little information has been received here in regard to the outbreak since the date of my last report. One dispatch, of the 11th instant, states that the epidemic in Valparaiso has undergone a considerable amelioration. One of the 17th instant states that the Chilean Government has sent a complaint to the Government of Peru asking that the rule that all passengers coming to that country from Chile must undergo vaccination be repealed, as it causes much delay and trouble. Another dispatch of the 20th instant says that the statistics show a considerable recrudescence of variola in the city of Santiago, and that the convention of those persons opposed to compulsory vaccination had that day met.

The question of adopting compulsory vaccination in Chile is, therefore, not yet settled.

A dispatch from Santiago, dated August 24, and just received, gives the number of deaths which have been caused in Valparaiso by variola since January 1 and up to August 24 as 3,560. This represents a very serious epidemic, much more so than any previous reports would indicate, but of course there is a possibility that the figures may not be correct.

Mortality tables, certain South American cities—Deaths from infectious disease.

The following reports are official, and were submitted to the Demographical Bureau of the sanitary section of the Scientific Congress of Latin American Countries, which finished its labors in this city August 24.

They are worthy of consideration as being the official records of the endemicity and epidemicity of infectious diseases in the large cities of Brazil.